ASCH BUILDING FIRE HELPS TO BETTER LAWS

Death of 146 Young Women One Year Ago Called Into Being Committee on Safety.

LEGISLATION NOW PENDING

Secretary Calls Attention to Protective Measures Meant to Supplement Hoey Law and Requiring Action.

general public alarm sounded b n the Asch Building, when 140 men lost their lives, has had its n legislation, though much still r done. Inadequate fire protection vention existing in that and similar remedied by an aroused public set measures before the lawmaker anot be ignored safely

supplien on the part of The Trib who were instrumental in obtaining kers in lofts and factory building the chances of another wante on of human life such as occurre ng the employes of the Triangle Wais

and other organizations which of the Hoey law, which went into January 1, establishing a fire pre aws, as well as of discovering and ments, with the attendant irre ver, is not considered sufficient the needs of the situation

Eighteen bills providing for more strin gent factory regulations and designed to tter fire escape facilities and imn the Legislature during the last Factory Investigating Commission on was appointed shortly after ingle factory fire through the ef New York, and the Fifth Avenue ed to inquire into the conditions un

the Legislature unless immediate pressure Legislature, the friends of the Committee and other organizations interof the Legislature to their obligation to again before Justice Seabury in the Crimi consider and enact the bills recommended nal Branch of the Supreme Court. ate Factory Investigating Comnot passed at this session of the Legis- placed in jeopardy of the commission during several months for the defendants. The six r

Urges Legislation Now. In a letter sent out yesterday to the

Safety, he said on this subject:

If the hills do not pass at this session of the Legislature it will be a cause of much disappointment to the organizations which have been working during the last year to secure corrective laws to relieve the present hazardous and unsanitary conditions in factories and manufacturing establishments that constitute a daily menace to the lives and health of thousands of working men, women and children.

It had been hoped that the shocking loss of life caused by the Asch Building fire had aroused the lawmakers and the community at large to a full sense of their responsibility. But the lack of interest displayed by the members of the Legislature at the present time seems to indicate that the present time seems to indicate that the previded in every factory building or manufacturing establishment in which more than twenty-five persons are regularly employed above the ground or first floor. This bill provides that such a drill shall be conducted at least once every three months under the supervision of the local fire department or one of its officers. In the city of New York the Fire Commissioner and elsewhere the State Fire Marshal is authorized and directed to supervise these drills.

Another bill requires that there shall be provided in every factory building or manufacturing establishment in which more than twenty-five persons are regularly employed above the ground or first floor. This bill provides that such a drill shall be conducted at least once every three months under the supervision of the local fire department or one of its officers. In the city of New York the Fire Commissioner and elsewhere the State Fire Marshal is authorized and directed to supervise these drills.

Another bill requires that there shall be provided in every factory building a sufficent number of properly covered fireproof receptacles, to be placed as may be directed. has been very soon forgotten.

It was lacking only twenty minutes of the time when the hundreds of girls em- City and elsewhere by the State Commis ployed on the upper floors of the Asch Building would have been safely in the street and on their way to their homes when the fire broke out in the Triangle waist factory, on the ninth floor of the building at 5:40 p. m. on March 25, a year ago. The scenes which followed will be the vivid memories of a lifetime to those who

In a comparatively few minutes the lives of 146 young girls had been snuffed out. The mangled and lifeless bodies lay in piles on the floor of the fireswept loft. thirty or forty of them in one place near the door leading to the stairway on the FIVE LANGUAGES IN CHURCH Washington Place side of the building. another in a frenzied but unavailing effort Bishop Greer Confirms Class of 152 at to open the door of escape. That door was locked, according to the testimony of surviving witnesses at the trial of the Triangle company proprietors, later on

Scores of girls leaped from the windows eight, nine and ten stories above the street. to their death. In one place so many bodies fell that the glass and iron deadlights in the pavement were broken and a great ragged hole opened into the areaway below, where the shapeless bodies of twenty or

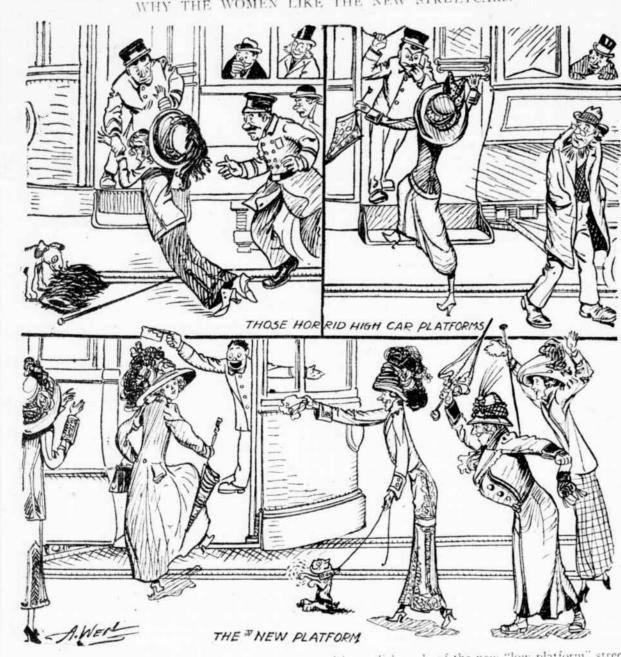
more girls were found afterward. There was but one small fire escape of the building, which opened on an airshaft in the rear. It proved to be a ladder of death, instead of an avenue of safety. from both parish church and chapel. Many girls crowded against its flimsy railing, which gave way and let them fall to destruction on the cement covered

court below. Most of those who were saved owed their lives to the heroic work of the men who kept the elevators running as long as the flames would let them. But here, too, many of the workers perished by dropping down the elevator shafts or trying to slide down the cables.

100,000 Visited Morgue.

morgue on that Sunday a year ago to view the bodies of the Triangle fire victims, which were placed in black coffins in long aster, when more than six times that many he had a cold and could not come out in measure will undergo a vigorous attack in bodies lay in the same place. Then many the rain. The ceremony was performed in the Senate. of the boxes contained the bodies of tiny the old building. The congregation is comhuman beings, little members of St. Mark's posed largely of commuters. Sunday school, but the grief of those who

separate counts for manslaughter in the estified that the Washington Place door also spoke. WHY THE WOMEN LIKE THE NEW STREETCARS.



Tests were made Thursday by many women, gowned in modish garb, of the new "low platform" streetcar in the Lexington avenue yards. Women with hobble skirts, fat and slim women, and even old women (if such there be), found the reduction of the step's height from 19 to 10 inches an acceptable and appreciable aid to their comfort.

was locked. A part of the door and the lock itself were exhibits in the courtroom r witnesses testified that cuttings from the cloth used in the waists and other in flammable materials had been allowed to accumulate on the floors for more than two months prior to the fire.

Why Prosecution Failed.

the inability of the prosecution how a personal knowledge of the locked door at the time of the fire and other neg ligent conditions, a legal element require prove criminal negligence, saved the de

Mass meetings of the relatives and friends of the fire victims were held in protest against the acquittal of Harris and Blanck and demanding another trial. District Atday was set for a second trial. It was only awaken the members a few days ago when the case was called

It is felt that if the bille are, the law providing that no man can be e it will mean that the hard work same offence to instruct the jury to find has been productive of no rangible results. | dictments against Harris and Blanck were

Perhaps one of the most important bills now pending before the Legislature as a press by Wilbur H. Williams, acting exect result of the report of the state factory secretary of the Committee on investigating commission is one providing for fire drills in every factory building or

receptacles, to be placed as may be directed by the Fire Commissioner in New York sioner of Labor, in which shall be deposited all inflammable waste material, cuttings

and rubbish. Other bills provide for fireproof doors more ample exits, automatic sprinklers, more seating room for employes, so that they will have a safe and unobstructed passageway to the exits, a limited number of employes occupying any floor above the first or ground floor, the limitations to be based upon exit facilities, and a prominent and legible display of all exit signs.

St. Bartholomew's.

Five languages were employed in a con firmation which took place yesterday after noon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue and 44th street, of which the Dr. Leighton Parks is rector-English, Swedish, German, Chinese and Armenian. The number confirmed was 152. Bishop Greer officiated, in English, of course. The Rev. Hugo Holmgren presented fourteen Swedes, the Rev. A. Yohannan eight Orientals, the Rev. Max Pinkert thirty-two Germans, and the Rev. R. S. W. Wood, acting for Guy Maine, two Chinamen. The others were English, and came

In his address to them Bishop Gree spoke of the mixture of tongues and races in this city and country and of the universal Christ. Among the number were many from other religious bodies, including Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Armenian, Presbyterian, Methodist and nearly all communions.

UNTERMYER LAYS CORNERSTONE latter based

A hundred thousand persons visited the Takes Place of Jacob H. Schiff, Who ing the closing di Had Cold.

Samuel Untermyer laid the cornerstone of

visited the morgue a year ago was not less poignant.

With all the public indignation aroused because of the admittedly inadequate means of protection and escape from fire in the Asch Building at the time of the disaster, the direct responsibility for the death of those working girls has never been fixed.

Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, who constituted the firm of the Triangle Waist Company, were promptly indicted on seven separate counts for manslaughter in the Mr. Untermyer said:

Mayor James T. Lennon, Judge Beall, wat and second degrees, were tried last Leslie Sutherland, the Rev. Karl Reiland, cember, and were acquitted. Witnesses Max Cohen and Rabbi Gabriel Schulman

SENATE FACES BIG TASK BENEFITS 72 INSTITUTIONS

Pressing for Solution.

STEPHENSON IS FAVORED BARS CASES LIKE WILSON'S

sin Man's Case-Lorimer's Friends Hopeful.

econd investigation of the Lorimer elec- and the income \$556,000 eport on the steel bill, passed by the House, and the committee will conclude for a Carnegie pension on resigning from is hearings on the chemical schedule,

pening the way for tariff debate. It is expected that at least two calendar fays will be required to exhaust the debate on the Stephenson case, at the end of which the Senate probably will vote to lear the Wisconsin Senator of the charges of corruption. These do not directly in colve the question whether or not bribery was used to procure the election of Senator Stephenson. The case turns princ pally on the question whether the expendi ture of so large an amount as \$107,000 in a primary election is sufficient to invalidate the actual election by the State Legislature. It is admitted that the vote will be close, but the chances favor Senator

The outcome of the second investigation of the Lorimer case is more doubtful. The pecial committee of the Senate will prob bly divide on the question, the prospect in the Senate itself, so far as it is revealed, eing slightly to the disadvantage of Senaor Lorimer. His adherents, however, be ieve that the fact that little additional ight was shed on the alleged bribery by the second investigation and that his elecion was once declared valid by the Senate and is practically res adjudicata will have sufficient weight with Senators to insure decision favorable to Senator Lorimer.

What course the tariff debate will take b he upper house is problematical, because of the uncertain attitude of the insurgents The regular Republicans will offer some amendments to the House steel bill and point out some of its more glaring defects. The Democrats will support it. Convinced, however, that they will not be able to muster sufficient strength to pass it, they have notified the insurgents that they will take what is offered to them in the way of tariff reduction, indicating that they will enter a ended last September twenty-two "unwor coalition with the insurgents as long as it suits their purposes.

Senator Cummins is preparing a steel bill which may serve as a basis for the compromise. A similar compromise may be reached on sugar. The attitude of the insurgents on the wool bills is doubtful, and will probably remain so, as Senator La Follette, who has appropriated to himself this particular field of the tariff, will probably be devoting his entire attention to his campaign. Up to the present time the insurgent Senators have shown a disposition like. to oppose all Republican tariff revision unless they are permitted to dictate the rates. on in a dilemma. They The wool bill ise between the will be called dican bills, the Democratic r t of the Tariff

he last Congress. Similarly, the insurgents are uncertain what course to pursue with respect to the excise tax bill. Some of them are inrows on the floor. It was a scene filled the Temple Emanu-El, Congregation Staff clined to oppose it as laying a burden on with human anguish such as has not been of Aaron, at Yonkers yesterday, in place industry and taxing earning capacity in displayed in this city since the Slocum dis- of Jacob H. Schiff, who telegraphed that stead of capital. It is certain that the

insurgents co.

TO DISCUSS ARMY CANTEEN.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a meeting in the small was abolished several years ago. The union is strongly against the maintenance the meeting to-day are Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired; Colonel L. M. Maus, chief surgeon, central division of the United States army, and former Congressman William S. Ben

Many Important Matters Are Carnegie Foundation Expendi-

tures Now Approximate Income.

Close Vote Predicted in Wiscon. Law and Mining Schools Criticised-University of Virginia Is Recognized

before the age of sixty-five. This is the rule under which Woodrow Wilson applied

the presidency of Princeton to run for Covernor of New Jersey. His application was refused. The report says: "The experience of the foundation in considering special cases among those rought out still more strongly the diffi-

whose twenty-five years of service include noteworthy presidential or other administrative work in a college or university' has ulty of making exceptions. Every college president considers his case an exception and all of his friends consider the record of his services as noteworthy." A new rule, something in the nature of a

ubstitute, has been established, however under which the foundation will continu to a professor when he reaches sixty-five years an allowance begun by his own intitution at the expiration of twenty-five years of professorial service or thirty years as instructor and professor. The report, as usual, goes deeply into the

sarticular attention to professional trainng of various kinds. Thus, it finds in legal ducation an Improvement in Instruction and an increasing emphasis on better standards by authoritative bodies like the Ameran Bar Association, but it says that the poor law schools are still turning out three times as many lawyers as the country needs and one-half of the states have no adequate ducational requirement for admission to the bar. To these conditions, President Pritchett thinks, may be ascribed in large part the miscarriage of justice complained

if, the law's delays, the cost of litigation. public disregard of law and disrespect for the judiciary. The Carnegie Foundation, it will be renembered, published a bulletin in the summer of 1910 dividing the sheep from the goats among the radical schools of the country. It now reports that in the year thy" medical schools passed out of exist ence, 'unable to stand the light of pub-

institutions made great advances. Poor and pretentious graduate schools onducted with the funds of undergraduate colleges and attended chiefly by subsidized students, President, Pritchett considers, often merely impair the appreciation of good undergraduate teaching and hamper real research, through the multiplication of mechanical seminars, dissertations and the

He finds also a waste of engineering schools, entailing duplication of facilities, competition in low entrance requirements and poor instruction. Some states, he says, have four, five, seven and nine schools of engineering each. New York City alone nt of which the has six and Pennsylvania thirteen, five of ir great fight durthese having less than forty students each. The engineering societies are co-operating with the foundation to bring about an elimination through insistence upon proper standards.

> The presidents of Harvard, Indiana University and Vassar College have been elected within the year to membership in the board of twenty-five trustees of the foundation, which is composed of university and college presidents and financiers.

TUBERCULOSIS HAS NEW FOE The friends of Dr. Charles H. Duncan, ballroom of the Hotel Astor at 3 o'clock visiting physician to St. Gregory's Hosto-day to discuss the army canteen, which pital, are congratulating him upon the suc-was abolished several years ago. The ment for tuberculosis called the "Auto- the development of the last thirty years. of the canteen in the United States army, Therapy Cure." The treatment, which it and among those whose aid has been en- is said consists of the injection of live

physicians as well as from the medical tournals. sults have been most satisfactory.

WHAT DRESS SHOULD COST BRINGS MANY PORTRAITS STRIKE AT LAWRENCE

Wife's Tailor Bills Involved.

Late Justice Truax, but Bench Is Divided.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme ourt has just disposed of an appeal involving the question of whether Samuel W. Peck or his wife, Mrs. Josephine Peck, was esponsible for a bill of \$565 which the wife ncurred at her tailor's for a few suits and other articles. Incidentally, the case rought out some expert testimony as to the sartorial necessities of a woman who wants to be well dressed.

Samuel W. Peck, a rich clothing manu-facturer, and his wife lived at the Hotel The testimony showed that the husband's income was \$45,000 a year, and Mrs. Peck said that they lived at the rate of \$25,000 a year. Peck used to allow his wife \$500 a month for clothes and \$35 a. week for cab fares and lunches.

Mrs. Peck contemplated a trip to Europe and to prepare for it she visited the woman's tailoring establishment of one Solo mon Rosenfeld and ordered these few "simple" things: Brown leather automoolie coat, \$100; blue and white suit, \$135; blue taffeta coat, \$30; piqué suit, \$150, and a white serge suit, \$90, making a total of \$565. All these Mrs. Peck had charged to her husband, but matrimonial troubles arose in the Peck family, and the husband refused to pay the bill. The tailor sued Peck. The suit was tried before the late Justice Truax, who dismissed the action of the defendant's liability

Counsel for the plaintiff showed that Mr. was contracted by the wife Rosenfeld had been in the employ of a dealt, and the plaintiff wanted to show that his prices, compared with those of his dicial notice that the piace is high priced Besides the other allowances to his wife als wife \$1.000 additional before she went to Europe, and that she took with her a

things Mrs. Peck took with her to Europe More than thirty dresses, three dozen pair gloves, twelve hats, two dozen pairs oes, ninety pairs silk stockings and ten airs of riding tights. Peck had advertisements published it

Paris that he would not pay any bills of

As to the requirements of a well dressed man, Rosenfeld, the plaintiff, testifies that no well dressed woman wore a dres er suit after the style had changed, and

charged. The court decided on the difficult ques

tion, Justice Scott, Justice Clarke and Justice Miller deciding as above, while Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justice Laughlin held that Rosenfeld's bill should be charged to Mrs. Peck, it being shown that Peck had amply provided for his

PASSAIC UNIONS WAR Conflict of Authority Between

Rival Organizers.

1B: Telegraph to The Tribune Passaic, N. J., March 24.—Representatives of the labor organizations who were active in the textile strike at Lawrence arrived here to-day to take a hand in the strike in the mills in this vicinity. They were headed by James P. Thompson, one of the chief organizers in the Lawrence ducational activities of the country, paying agitation. This organization is distinct from the one which Las been active here since the beginning of the labor trouble The local organizer is Boris Reinstein.

Mr. Thompson said he would endeave to enroll the strikers Reinstein had enrolled in his union. Reinstein insists on remaining in command. Incidental to the additional strikes, they will doubtless bring about a fight between the two or ganizations. Reinsten's union's headquar ters are in Detroit, Thompson's in Chicago. It was said to-day that the 1,000 weavers in the Botany worsted mills, the larg est mill of its kind in the country, would strike on Wednesday. If they do, practically the entire working force of will be thrown out. The weavers want more money and better working condiions. George Rohlig, superintendent and head of the Botany mills, said to-day that under no conditions would his mill recognize union employes. If it could not get non-union hands, the mill would be closed down for a year if necessary.

Christian Bahnsen, head of the Gera licity," while an equal number of worthy number 700 are on strke, and Ernest Pfenning, head of the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, in Garfield, were strong in their denunciation of "outside influences" as being responsible for the strikes. Mr. Rohlig said his firm had always been generous to its help. There are probably 3,500 mill hands on strike hereabouts, and probably as many more are out in consequence.

WORCESTER ACADEMY MEN DINE

More than 100 Alumni Discuss Widening of Institution's Influence More than one hundred alumni of Worces

ter Academy living in and near New York attended the annual dinner of the Central Alumni Association, given at the Harvard Club on Saturday night. At the busines meeting preceding the dinner Carlton Macy '94, of the Queensboro Gas and Electric Company, was elected president for the ensuing year. Roscoe H. Goodell, '98, was toastmaster. The subject for discussion was "Practical Means for Making the Large and Rapidly

Increasing Body of Young Alumni More Effective in the Development of the School and in the Widening of Its Influence." D. W. Abercrombie, the principal, outlined '87, of Providence; John E. Walker, '93, listed in the cause and who will address germs into the system of the patient, has Assistant United States District Attorney received favorable comment from many of New York; Clifford S. Anderson, '96, of Worcester: Carlton Macy, '94; Joseph E. Raycroft, '92, professor of physical educa-Dr. William H. Freeman, who has used tion at Princeton, and Paul E. Sabine, forthe treatment, said last night that the re- merly master in science in the academy and now secretary of the endowment committee. there will be no strike.

Responsibility of Husband for Editor of "The Connoisseur" to Give Exhibition Here.

NEW TRIAL IN PECK CASE 85 PICTURES IN COLLECTION

Appellate Division Reverses the Proceeds Will Be Devoted to Dickens Centenary Fund-

Loeb Exacts No Duty.

Herbert Baily, editor of "The Connois seur," an English magazine for art colectors, arrived on the Campania yesterda; to direct an art exhibition in New York in aid of the Dickens Centenary Fund. He prought a large collection of portraits, free entry being arranged through Collector

than \$1,000,000, was made through the coperation of a powerful committee, of which Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was chair The insurance alone on two of the pictures, Mr. Baily said yesterday, was £20,660. Mr. Bally added that the paintings vere packed in tin sheathed cases to provide against a possible sinking of the ship

There are about eighty-five pictures in ll, many of which have never been publicly exhibited before and have been spe cially loaned by the owners for the oc casion. His highness the Duke of Teck has loaned a portrait of his grandfather, the first Duke of Cambridge, by Sir William Beachey, and the Duke of Marlborough portrait of his great ancestor, the first duke, this being the first time that the picture has ever left Blenheim since it was painted. Van Dyck's picture of the Count of Kil-

macey has been given by the Earl of Deneigh, who also has loaned a well known Gainsborough. Lady Dorothy Neville has contributed a portrait of Lady Huntingowers by Perroneau. Sir George Tolle Sinclair has offered portraits of Lady Hamilton by Romney and of his grandmother, Lady Sinclair, by Cosway. Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture of Lady Winerton comes from Sir William Bruce's col-Canvases by Hoppner have been oaned by Lord Sheffield and one of Lady harlotte Dunders by the Earl of Zetland. anvases by Honthorst have been contributed by the Earl of Carrick and the portrait of Lady Bunbury, by Peter Lely, bengs to Sir Henry Bunbury's collection. Pictures from the brush of Titian, Rem-

orandt, Ruysdael, Gainsborough and others ve been sent over by noted English col-There also are a "Last Supper." Ribolta, from the Earl of Mornington, Jocelyn Van Cleeve from Sir George Donddson, Sir Henry Raven's portrait of Mrs. Boswell, lent by Lieutenant Colonel Browne, and a Gainsborough portrait of Mr. Bell rom Norman Forbes-Robertson

Sodoma's "St. Jerome in the Desert," an by Boucher; Frans Hals's Strolling Musicians," trait, lent by A. L. Nicholson, and several Dycks will be exhibited. The work of George Morland, John Northcote and Raeurn also will be well represented. Of special interest to Americans will be

the portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stewart, lent by Sir William Bruce Reynolds's portrait of Major André, made by William Carden, and a small drawing of parles Saltonstall, an ancestor of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University, and an The exhibition will open

White Allom Company Galleries, No.

by W. B. Fritch, R. A.; Dickens's draw-

East 52d street. Two portraits of Dick-

ng of the reading desk he used on his American tour, with notes in his own handchief relics of this author A special feature of the exhibition will be the four period rooms-Georgian, William and Mary, Chippendale and an oak room

Police Hope to Fasten Other

Robberies on Prisoners. The Brooklyn police are looking for a woman, said to be an accomplice of the two medical students who were arrested on in their search and hope to arrest her

nam avenue, the home of Oscar Jacobs, the although his mills have fallen into line man arrested by Detective O'Neil after a with the others in New England which destruggle in the apartment house at No. 409 cided on a 5 per cent advance. Mr. Pierce Washington avenue. A search of his rooms says that coarse goods mills, such as those disclosed several articles alleged to have in Fall River, are doing a much better busibeen stolen, and in a laboratory on the top ness than for a long time, and are in a floor of the building nearly one hundred more advantageous position at present than and fifty photographs of Jacobs and the the fine goods establishments. woman now sought by the police were found.

The police are of the opinion that she is are trying to fasten on Jacobs and his companion, Pierre C. Gibbons.

charges of felonious assault and carrying ourglars' tools.

ENGINEERS TO GET REPLY Eastern Roads Will Give Answer on Demands To-day.

The committee representing the engineers on forty-eight Eastern railroads on which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has made demands for an increase of wages came here yesterday headed by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood, to receive its reply from th railroads. The committee will receive the reply to-day from the committee of twelve nills, employing 2,000 hands, of which railroad vice-presidents and general man-

The committee of engineers held a meeting at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday to prepare for the meeting to-day. Grand Chief Stone, when asked if the railroad engineers would stand out for their iemands, replied:

undertake to say anything until we receive the reply of the railroads and know their attitude as to the demands. Our conference with the representatives of the railroads to-morrow may last only a few urday. At that time a demonstration is minutes or it may last for hours, or we may confer during the entire week. It all to arrange with the city officials for a big depends on the reply."

LYNN SHOE MEN TO STRIKE

Stitchers in Twenty-one Factories Demand an Advance. Lynn, Mass., March 24.-In twenty-one

Lynn shoe factories McKay stifchers will strike to-morrow morning because of the refusal of the manufacturers to grant the piecework schedule. Although the stitchers on strike will number less than one hundred probably, union leaders say that the effect will be to tie up the factories concerned, as the strike has the indorse- will always be remembered." ment of the United Shoe Workers of America. In eight of the factories the demands of

the strikers have been granted, in four others the McKay stitchers are working under an arbitration agreement which prevents them from taking part in the strike and in three more it is said that fair assurances have been given that the advance will be allowed. In those shops, therefore,

Result of Long Struggle Felt by Textile Workers All Over

OFFICIALLY ENDED

HIGHER PRICES PROBABLE

New England.

Ultimate Consumer Likely to Bear Much of Burden for \$10,000,000 Advance in Wages.

Boston, March 24.-The great Lawrence strike, which brought in its train inreased wages for 275,000 textile workers n New England, was officially declared off at all the mills in Lawrence to-day, havomplished its purpose, in the opinon of the leaders. That the strike had done this, and more, is acknowledged by everal labor leaders not affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, lames Whitehead, secretary of the Weavers' Association of Fall River, declared to-day that the increases in wages which are going into the pockets of New England textile workers are the direct result of that two months' contest.

Advances in the price of woollen and otton goods, which have been made or which are in prospect, will probably place the ultimate consumer much of the burden of the additional wage cost to the textile manufacturers. This will aggregate between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 during the next year, it is estimated. Mill agents in announcing advances in the prices of certain grades of cotton and voollen goods within a few days have frankly said that the upward trend is the result of wage advances in New England nills, and to some extent to those in New York State textile plants. Uncertainty exists only as to the amount

of the advance in certain cotton mill cenres. The employers of nearly all the hundred thousand woollen mill workers have granted increases that are nearer 10 than per cent, and their operatives, who originally asked for a 15 per cent increase are generally satisfied. But this is not true of the cotton industry, which employs 175,000 hands in New England. The manufacturers of the coarser grades of cotton goods, as represented by those in Fall River, have advanced their original wage raise from 5 to 10 per cent, while the finer goods manufacturers, with New Bedford as their centre, have refused up to the present to accede to the demands of their employes for an additional 5 per cent.

New Bedford Centre of Interest. New Bedford has now displaced Law rence as the centre of interest in the textile

tuation. If the mill owners of that city decide to give the increase demanded within a few days it will carry additional thouands of dollars to the operatives not only of New Bedford but of other cotton centres. which, following custom, are awaiting the ction of the New Bedford manufacturers to determine their attitude toward their own workers. The probability of a strike Bedford, and several thousand, at least, in ection of the New Bedford mill owners. The only textile strikes of any consequence New England at the present time are cotton mills in Clinton and West Waren over demands of the operatives for an ncrease of 10 per cent instead of the 5 per

New Bedford operatives are insistent that rey receive 10 per cent, and William O. Devoll, secretary of the manufacturers' as sociation, has promised them that the mill owners will decide the first of the week which has been shown at the Turin exhibiwhether or not this will be granted. Some of the union officials said to-day that while the operatives were firm in their demands for the articles instead of having them WOMAN AIDED STUDENTS? the operatives were firm in their demands of 10 per cent, the unions probably would agree to accept an immediate increase of 712 per cent, with a promise of an additional 2 per cent on a given date in the future.

This may be the basis of a compromise Says Increase Is Not Justified.

Otis H. Pierce, president of the New Bed-Saturday on a charge of burglary. The ford Cotton Manufacturers' Association, exauthorities have photographs to aid them presses the opinion that the condition of the fine goods market does not warrant an advance in wages at this time, and does Yesterday Acting Captain Coughlin, of not consider that the New Bedford mill he Detective Bureau, went to No. 525 Put- owners are justified in giving an increase,

Weonsocket, R. I., March 24.-An increase n wages of 5 per cent will go into effect implicated in several of the robberies that at every woollen, worsted, yarn and cloth have been committed recently in the Bed- weaving mill in Woonsocket to-morrow ford section of Brooklyn which the police morning, announcements to this effect having been made by the manufacturers today. Upward of 5,000 operatives are af-The two students were arraigned yester- fected. At the same time as many more day morning in the Gates avenue police operatives in the eotton mills of the city court. Brooklyn, and held without bail on will receive a 10 per cent advance, in accordance with notices posted a few days

> Lowell, Mass. March 24.-Twenty thousand operatives employed in the seven cotton mills in this city will enter on a new schedule of wages to-morrow, when notices will be posted of an increase averaging from 6 to 7 per cent, the minimum being 4 per cent. Under the new scale the wages here will be practically the same as those paid in the cotton mills at Lawrence.

Lawrence Plans Demonstration When Little Ones Return.

Lawrence, Mass., March 24.-With the official calling off of the big strike here today which has lasted for ten weeks the strike committee voted itself out of exist-

Before dissolving action was taken "That is a large question. I could not several matters. The return of the children, nearly three hundred of whom are now in homes in New York, Philadelphia and Barre, Vt., where they were sent during the s'rike, was arranged for next Satplanned. A committee has been appointed

parade, which will include the children. It is planned to have the marchers pass by, if not actually around, the Essex County Jail, in which are imprisoned the original strike leader, Joseph J. Ettor, and his lieutenant, Arturo Giovannitti, who are still held on a charge of com-

plicity to murder. The remaining leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, including William D. Haywood, William E. Trautman and union's demand for an advance in the William Yates, will leave here within a few days for other fields. They declared to-night in separate statements that the Lawrence strike had achieved "one great, grand victory, farreaching in results, which

DR. A. B. HILL DEAD

Was Brother of the Late Senator David B. Hill.

Dexter, Mo., March 24.-Dr. A. B. Hill. brother of the late Senator David B. Hill, of New York, died here to-day at the age of seventy-five years. Dr. Hill joined the Confederate army as an assistant surgeor in 1861, serving throughout the war.